MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 25 and 26, 1931.

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1931, was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on September 24 and 25, and on September 26, the Commission visited Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Cross,
Mr. Weinman,
Mr. Mauran,
Mr. Swartwout,
Mr. Greenleaf (acting for Mr. Vitale)
and Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,

Executive Secretary and Administrative Officer. Also Mr. William Mitchell Kendall of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, Architects, New York City, was present.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: The Minutes of the meetings held July 1, and August 5, 1931, were approved.

2. JOINT MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION:

a. Location of the War and Navy Department Buildings.

Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, Architect, of New York City, Chairman of the committee appointed recently on the recommendation of Colonel Grant to consider a plan for the Northwest Triangle (west of 17th Street and south of New York Avenue), appeared before the Commission for the purpose of considering with the Commission certain features of the plan that he had been studying for the past six weeks. Mr. Corbett stated that at the suggestion of Mr. Caemmerer in addition to a study of the Northwest Triangle he had made a comprehensive study of the development for future Government buildings to be located in the

area west of the White House and taking in Pennsylvania Avenue. He said he understood this is in accordance with the desires of the Commission for a further development of the Plan of 1901, which proposed to give the area near the White House a complete setting for executive buildings, the same as the area around the United States Capitol was planned for legislative buildings, and to give Pennsylvania Avenue a proper development as the great Avenue of the Nation. Mr. Corbett presented his preliminary plan, which was inspected by the members of the Commission with much interest. The plan showed in accordance with Mr. Corbett's statement the square from the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue west to at least Washington Circle and south to Constitution Avenue for the future location of Government buildings during the period of possibly the next 50 or 75 years. The plan further showed tentative locations for Government Buildings south of the Mall and in general carried out uniformly in plan the central area of Washington for Government use. Mr. Corbett said he realized for immediate consideration the location of the War and Navy Department Buildings is emphasized and that he had shown as sites for these buildings either south of New York Avenue or along Pennsylvania Avenue at 19th Street or even south of the Capitol. However, Mr. Corbett regarded it of fundamental importance first to adopt this general plan irrespective of any particular Government buildings and thereupon consider where the War and Navy Departments should be located. The Commission cordially agreed with this recommendation of Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Corbett then suggested that Washington be re-zoned so as to allow buildings of greater height than are now allowed in some distance away from the central area. He said prices of land and the general scheme of develop-

ment of the commercial buildings of Washington would make this desirable. The Commission did not favor this suggestion as the entire skyline of Washington has been planned to be of uniform height with a view to keeping the dome of the Capitol unobstructed by any high building from any part of the city, the same as St. Peter's in Rome or the uniform skyline of Paris.

The Commission thereupon went to the office of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for the joint meeting, where Mr. Corbett again outlined the plan as above stated. The members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission listened with interest to Mr. Corbett's statement but they were by no means unanimous in their views as to where the War and Navy Departments should be located. Colonel Grant said the National Capital Park and Planning Commission had voted that the War and Navy Department Buildings should be located west of 17th Street and south of New York Avenue and that the Public Buildings Commission had approved the location of these buildings in this area. The suggestion to locate the War and Navy Buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue had not as yet met with the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as they thought it would be too costly a proposition since it would require the purchase of land, whereas there are several squares owned by the Government south of New York Avenue that could be used immediately for the proposed War and Navy Department Buildings. The suggestion to place these buildings south of the Capitol was not favored by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission nor by the Commission of Fine Arts as it was thought that area is too restricted because of the railroad nearby, and could well be devoted in the future to certain other Government buildings, such as the General Accounting Office or for Congress gardens similar to those which are being developed on the north side of the Capitol on Union Station Plaza at the present time.

Mr. Nichols, member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission from Kansas City, protested vehemently against the erection of additional Government buildings in the central area of Washington, saying that they should be erected in outlying areas of the District of Columbia, as the Bureau of Standards. In order to give the National Capital uniform development Government buildings should be located also in northeast Washington and southeast. The question was thereupon discussed somewhat more in detail, but no conclusion was reached.

b. Shipstead-Luce Act Regulations.

Mr. Mauran having drafted proposed regulations pertaining to the Shipstead-Luce Act, these were read at the meeting and discussed. (Exhibit A)

It was agreed that Mr. Mauran and Mr. Eliot should act as a committee to consider the regulations with a view to coming to a decision on points in dispute. Further consideration will be given to the regulations at the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts.

c. Washington Monument Grounds.

Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Delano offered a plan for the treatment of the Washington Monument Grounds. It was stated by them that occasional study had been given to the subject and that the Office of the Chief of Engineers having stated that they would not permit any interference with the foundations of the Monument which would permit of carrying out the Plan of 1901 for the Monument Gardens, they had devoted their study to a treatment of the topography surrounding the Monument. Furthermore a great fill on the east side of the Monument would interfere with the foundations and a cut on the west side likewise; therefore, in their plan they propose to plan the approach to the Monument Grounds by a gradual slope and then endeavor to produce the effect

of the Plan of 1901 by suitable planting. A model suggesting the changes proposed was submitted and considered.

d. Mr. Edward H. Bennett, Chairman of the Board of Architectural Consultants of the Treasury Department, submitted a plan for the treatment of Constitution Avenue from the Capitol westerly to the Potomac River. It designated the location of trees uniformly. Both Commissions considered the plan and approved it.

Mr. Bennett brought up another important subject, namely, the treatment of the Plaza north of the Department of Commerce Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. The project involved largely the routing of traffic as it would pass on the south side of the White House, and the question of rearrangement of the streets was carefully considered. The members of the Commission of Fine Arts in particular deplored invading the President's Park. The Commission felt that street cars could be re-routed and that in other ways heavy traffic could at least be prohibited from crossing at the south side of the White House.

e. Government Garages.

Mr. William Adams Delano submitted a model for a Government garage. He stated in behalf of the Board of Architectural Consultants, of which he is a member, that the Board of Architects has made no provision for parking the 5,000 automobiles or more in planning for Government buildings for the Triangle. As a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission he had considered the question with the Commission and it was concluded that the Government should make some provision for parking these automobiles. Several suggestions were offered:

1. To build a garage under the Ellipse which would accommodate 1,500 cars.

2. To provide space under the Great Plaza, accommodating 450 cars.

3. To provide garage space possibly near the Monument Grounds if terraced.

4. To build certain municipal garages. The model he offered Mr. Delano said was planned for a garage very simple in design. It would occupy an area 100' x 200' and accommodate 250 cars each. The Commission inspected the model and decided to give the subject further consideration. The Commission of Fine Arts did not favor placing a garage under the Ellipse as it was thought that it would be a very serious invasion of the President's Park and would not meet with satisfactory results, since experience has shown that no driver will go into a garage if he can secure parking space outside. The Commission felt that some drastic measure must be adopted to prohibit outdoor parking.

3. PLANS FOR THE TRIANGLE: The Commission of Fine Arts resumed their session in the rooms of the Commission later in the afternoon, at which time Mr. Bennett submitted a number of plans for the further development of the Triangle.

Mr. Bennett presented a design showing the treatment of the plaza and the proposed location of a fountain in the area. The Commission considered the design and regarded it acceptable. It is to be embellished by a very fine fountain and garden treatment, which the Commission also favored. The question of traffic routing from the plaza west to pass the White House on the south side was left for further consideration until after the question of relocating the General Sherman Statue has been settled.

Mr. Bennett offered a further study of a design for a lamp post to be erected in the Triangle. It is understood that this lamp post is to be used the entire length of Constitution Avenue and that it ultimately might be adopted for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Mr. Bennett said a model of the

lamp post is being made, which will be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for further consideration.

Mr. Bennett offered a plan for a flagpole to be erected in front of the Government Buildings in the Triangle, especially along Constitution Avenue. The design of the flagpole did not appeal to the Commission. Attention was called to the very fine display of flags in front of St. Marks' in Venice, and it was thought in general the flagpoles should be given further study. Mr. Moore said he would secure a design of Mr. Platt's flagpole that he had erected at Andover and offer that as a type. Attention was also called to the excellent design of flagpole in front of the Union Station in Washington.

A plan for a building at the apex of the Triangle was considered.

Mr. Bennett offered certain other sketches involving the development of the Triangle, in matters of detail. The question of illumination was considered as also the landscape development proposed for the Triangle. The sidewalk plan presented by Mr. Bennett was approved. Mr. Bennett said that Mr. Pope desired a moonlight effect for his Archives Building, illuminating the building by a soft light. In this the Commission concurred. A report was sent to Secretary Mellon. (Exhibit B)

4. SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT PROJECTS: The Secretary submitted a number of applications received from the office of the Building Inspector, as follows:

Sign at 633 Pennsylvania Avenue - disapproved.
Sign at 1419 Pennsylvania Avenue - disapproved.
Sign on the Raleigh Hotel, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue - approved.

These applications were given particular attention by Mr. Mauran and Mr. Cross. Excepting in the case of the Raleigh Hotel they involved the erection of signs projecting over the building line. This was not at all favored. The Commission after consideration decided definitely that no sign involving

an extension beyond the building line will be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

5. ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE BUILDING: Mr. A. Moore Berry submitted in behalf of the Animal Rescue League the design of a headquarters building to be built at 75 O Street, N. W. He said there are 17,000 stray animals coming to the attention of the League each year. At the lot owned by them considerable space is available to enable them to take care of these animals, the lot being 135 feet deep. The building was designed as a stone house. The plan was given particular attention by the architect members of the Commission, who felt in design it was more appropriate for a suburban type of building. The Commission interposed no objection to the erection of the stone building but suggested that a brick building of the Georgian type would be more in keeping with other municipal buildings in the city. (Exhibit C)

6. CARVING OF NAMES ON LAFAYETTE MONUMENT: Lieut. Butler, Assistant Director of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, submitted a sketch suggesting the placing of names of the figures on the east and west sides of the monument. These are as follows:

West Side

Chevalier du Portail — Comte de Rochambeau

East Side

Comte de Grasse — Comte d'Estaing

The suggestion was made either to carve the names or indicate them by bronze letters. The Commission gave the matter consideration. Mr. Weinman and Mr. Cross inspected the monument at noon and concluded it would be best to carve the names on each side of the monument one inch apart. The Commission concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Cross and Mr. Weinman. Lieut. Butler was informed accordingly. (Exhibit D)

7. RESTORATION OF PORTRAITS IN THE WHITE HOUSE: Lieut. Butler stated that he desired the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the restoration of the portraits in the White House. They had been rather neglected in years past and some of them needed immediate attention, especially since they are of great historical value. Lieut. Butler submitted a memorandum (Exhibit E), showing that many local dealers have applied for the commission to restore the portraits.

The Commission gave the matter very careful consideration and concluded that due to the historical importance of the portraits in the White House the best man available in the country should be secured for the work. Mr. Moore urged that Mr. Herbert E. Thompson, who does such work for the Boston Museum of Art, be secured. Mr. Thompson also attended to the Whistler paintings in the Freer Gallery and the paintings of the Clark collection in the Corcoran. It was decided to bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Winter for his recommendation. (In accordance with arrangements made, Mr. Winter came to Washington on October 6, and inspected the portraits with Lieut. Butler. Mr. Winter found that the pictures largely needed cleaning, some of them relining and a very few retouching. He made his suggestions to his daughter who accompanied him and made a memorandum of suggestions that Mr. Winter will consider with the person who is appointed to restore the portraits.)

Lieut. Butler said that only $3,000 is available at this time for this work. Mr. Winter thought that this is about half enough but that Mr. Thompson might be willing to begin on the work, nevertheless, if called on. He suggested that Mr. Thompson be requested to come to Washington to inspect the portraits and submit an estimate. If Mr. Thompson's estimate is not accepted, Mr. Winter recommended Mr. Lowy of 56th Street, New York City. Mr. Caemmerer was also

was also present during the inspection of the portraits. A report was submitted to Lieut. Butler. (Exhibit E-1)

8. CYPRESS TREES IN FRONT OF FREER GALLERY OF ART: Major Gillette said it is proposed to plant two large cypress trees 25 feet high with a spread of 6 feet, which have been removed from in front of the Agriculture Department Building, and place them at the northeast and northwest corners of the Freer Gallery. It was decided to take up the matter with Mr. Platt for his recommendation. The Commission visited the site later in the day and felt there should be no objection to planting these trees.

9. INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Kendall submitted sketch plans for tablets to be placed at the Arlington Memorial Bridge--one on each side of the Water Gate. The Commission inspected them. The tablets are to be 18 feet square--one of them indicated letters 2½ inches high and the other 3½ inches. The Commission felt that the tablets should be uniform and Mr. Mauran asked if it would be possible to get a better effect by having the entire surface covered with the inscription. Mr. Moore also believed the inscription would look better if there were no setbacks and thought it unnecessary to have the letters all the same size. He called attention to the lettering on the tablets in the Lincoln Memorial, which have larger letters at the top than at the bottom to give them a uniform appearance when the tablet is seen in perspective. Major Gillette called attention to the fact that there are other names to go in the inscription so that the Commission is a little ahead of time in considering the final design of the tablets now. The Secretary stated that the name of Mr. James L. Greenleaf, who is now the Consulting Landscape Architect, of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, should be added to the list of names. It was decided to give the matter further consideration at the next meeting.

10. PARKING AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL PLAZA: Major Gillette said that the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks desires to do away with the parking of buses of all descriptions in front of the Lincoln Memorial while the sightseers look at the Memorial. He felt the solution of the problem would be to provide a place hidden by trees into which the buses may run. Mr. Moore asked Major Gillette if it would not be possible for his office to run its own buses, Major Gillette replying that the tourists come from all over the country and it is difficult to control them. Major Gillette also called attention to the fact that there are motorists with chauffeurs who want a place to park their car for a few hours. He suggested a place adequate for that purpose, which could be concealed by trees, near the Ericsson Memorial.

Mr. Moore said there is only one solution, that is, to run buses from Pennsylvania Avenue through the parks. He informed the Commission that it is not possible to get a private bus on any of the Boston parkways. Major Gillette replied it would not be possible to put a bus line into operation by next year for the Bicentennial. Mr. Greenleaf then said he felt the fundamental solution lies in keeping motors and sightseeing buses outside of the city and having a system of buses to the various points to which the visitor wishes to be taken. However, since parking is a necessary evil, Major Gillette's plan is the least objectionable and the most feasible for the time being, if the areas for parking are restricted and are concealed by trees.

11. SCHEME FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL PLAZA: Major Gillette said that for years the road around the Lincoln Memorial has followed the plan as laid out by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission but that he had made a drawing of a new scheme which he has submitted to the Director of Traffic. However, this plan from a traffic standpoint gives an

abominable intersection of five roads coming together. He called attention in particular to the additional roadway leading to the Memorial from the north, which seems unnecessary. Mr. Greenleaf said he felt that as far as design is concerned this is a very subordinate road and the more it is lost site of the better, but if there must be a curved curb the hedge should not follow the curve of the roadway as that would give an undesirable effect. Mr. Swartwout concurred with Mr. Greenleaf, saying he thought it would be a good idea to have just as low and inconspicuous a curb as possible and then mark the composition with a hedge. Mr. Greenleaf felt that this is a matter for attention by Mr. Kendall and that he should have a drawing made.

12. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT EXPERIMENT FARM--ROADWAY. Major Gillette stated that the Department of Agriculture desires access to the Arlington Memorial Bridge for their employees and, therefore, it will be necessary to build a road in the bed of the old freight track to Rosslyn that has recently been relocated in connection with the Arlington Memorial Bridge development. After some discussion of this project Mr. Greenleaf said he believed the time has come for the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts and the Quartermaster Department to get together on the big problem of clinching ideas already on paper regarding the development around Arlington National Cemetery, that now is the time to do the big thing in the right way. Mr. Moore felt that this road would crowd the cemetery, considering that very likely there will be ultimately 3,000,000 graves of the World War dead there. Part of the cemetery must be left for park purposes--it should not be just a graveyard. Mr. Greenleaf concurred with Mr. Moore in this.

Attention was called to the roadway on the east side of Arlington leading from Rosslyn down to Alexandria and connecting also with the military road that leads to Washington by way of the Highway Bridge. In the plan for the development of greater Arlington, which has been approved by the War Department and which was inspected during this discussion, the elimination of this road ultimately is provided for. Major Gillette said that citizens of Arlington County had paid for this concrete road and very probably would not willingly accede to its removal if that were necessary in order to carry out a general scheme for the surroundings of the cemetery. Major Gillette said further that all the Department of Agriculture wants is to get its personnel to and from work and there is now a good roadbed which merely needs a little surfacing. Mr. Greenleaf said this road is not justified at all except as a mere stop-gap for the time being for it destroys the whole dignity of the composition. After further discussion Major Gillette was requested to report that this road is not looked upon with favor by the Commission of Fine Arts.

13. BRONZE GATES FOR THE ENTRANCE TO THE ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Mr. Kendall submitted full sized drawings for the bronze gates at the entrance to the Arlington National Cemetery. The designs were inspected and highly commended, and they were accordingly approved. (Exhibit F)

14. GATES AT ANNAPOLIS: Under date of September 13, 1931, the following letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy, with which he submitted plans for bronze gates to be erected at the Naval Academy at Annapolis:

Fine Arts Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The members of the U. S. Naval Academy Class of 1907 have proposed the presentation of bronze gates for the main entrance

to the Naval Academy on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of this class.

The Navy Department would be pleased to accept this gift if the gates are in all respects suitable. The class has retained the Allied Architects, Inc., Washington, D. C., who have prepared a tentative design.

I would appreciate it if the Fine Arts Commission will examine the design and advise me if it is considered architecturally suitable.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. F. Adams,
Secretary of the Navy.

Professor Fred Murphy and Frederick H. Brooke, representing the Allied Architects, were present and the design was discussed with them. The architect members of the Commission gave the design particular attention and made a number of suggestions, namely, to perforate the insignia or solid plaques shown in the design of the gates and to simplify the top; also to give study to the roof pitch on the flanking motifs at the entrance. These suggestions will be embodied in a revised design to be submitted to the Commission. Professor Murphy stated that the design of the gates was based on the iron gates at Charleston. (Exhibit G)

15. LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORLD WAR MEMORIAL: Major General B. F. Cheatham, Retired, Chairman of the Committee for the landscape treatment of the District of Columbia World War Memorial, submitted a design showing the lay-out proposed. This was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Greenleaf for his recommendations. The plan showed a 70-foot approach to the Memorial at the axis of 19th Street on the south side of the Reflecting Basin. This vista is to be 50 feet wide, flanked by sidewalks, shaded by trees with a grass panel between. The Commission endorsed the plan

generally and the recommendations of the Commission were embodied in a report to General Cheatham. (Exhibit H)

16. BADGE OF MILITARY MERIT: Under date September 22, 1931, the following letter was received from General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, with which he submitted models made by Mr. John R. Sinnock, of Philadelphia, for the Badge of Military Merit:

Mr. Charles Moore,
Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

With further reference to previous correspondence regarding the Badge of Military Merit, there are sent to you herewith four (4) plaster models submitted by Mr. John R. Sinnock, 2022 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. There is inclosed a copy of a letter of Mr. Sinnock of September 9, 1931.

These models are referred to you for final approval with the request that they be examined and returned to the War Department.

It is requested that this matter be given your early attention and be kept confidential for the present.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) George Van Horn Moseley,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

The plaster models were brought to the particular attention of Mr. Weinman for selection of the most desirable one. Mr. Weinman felt the model of the obverse with the flatter relief would give more of a feeling of a medal than if the medal were made from the model in high relief. The models of the obverse and reverse showing the lower relief were preferred by the Commission. The Secretary called attention to the letter of May 28, 1931, sent to General MacArthur, stating that in resubmitting the models the Commission of Fine Arts had requested that they should be colored. The

original Badge of Military Merit had a field of purple. The Commission recommended acceptance of the model in low relief and requested that in resubmitting the models they be colored. Whereupon Mr. Swartwout said he thought it would be possible better to obtain the effect by having a small drawing in color made the actual size of both obverse and reverse. The Commission concurred in this and requested that Mr. Sinnock also submit a model in color of the actual size of the medal, both obverse and reverse. A report was sent to General MacArthur. (Exhibit I)

17. AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING: Dr. Dunning and Dr. Kelly, representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, appeared before the Commission in regard to their proposed building. Dr. Dunning, Chairman of the Building Committee, said they are ready to let the contracts and if Upper Water Street were closed they could begin construction. However, he said, one of the problems confronting them is the kind of building material to use. They are disinclined to use anything but limestone because of the economy of it and because Mr. John Russell Pope's office has advised them that they feel this is entirely suitable. Granite was found to be more costly than marble. The Association wishes that the question be passed upon by the Commission of Fine Arts. The marble will cost a great deal more, something like $40,000, and also it is going to be more expensive to build on Upper Water Street if the building is moved southward to balance the proposed Pan American Administration Building, as there is a sewer line along Upper Water Street which will make it necessary to change the foundations of the building.

Mr. Moore said that the facing of the building must be marble inasmuch as the American Pharmaceutical Association Building will be nearer to the Lincoln Memorial than the other marble buildings in that area. Furthermore,

since the Commission has insisted on other buildings, as the Pan American, etc. being built of marble, it will be necessary for the American Pharmaceutical Association to use marble also. Whereupon Dr. Dunning said that inspite of the added cost the Association would follow the advice of the Commission and face their building with white marble.

Mr. Moore requested Dr. Dunning to permit the Commission to see the design of the building again, as the membership of the Commission had changed since it was approved.

It was agreed that the Commission of Fine Arts should take up the matter with Mr. John Russell Pope's Office with a view to coming to an agreement on the question of material. In a letter to Mr. John Russell Pope (Exhibit J) the Commission urgently recommended the use of marble for the American Pharmaceutical Association Building and Mr. Pope in his reply (Exhibit J-1) concurred.

18. TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: At the request of Brigadier General L. H. Bash, Acting Quartermaster General, the members of the Commission of Fine Arts inspected at the office of General Bash the full-sized model for the sculpture of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier designed by Thomas Hudson Jones. Mr. Weinman stated that he had inspected Mr. Jones's model in the progress of its development and regarded the work eminently satisfactory. The other members of the Commission likewise were pleased with the model and approved it. (Exhibit K)

19. BUST OF CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT: Under date of September 17, 1931, the following letter was received from Honorable Simeon D. Fess, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library in regard to a bust of the late Chief Justice Taft which he desires the Commission to inspect:

My dear Mr. Caemmerer:

I am enclosing the photograph of the bust of the late Justice Taft, which has been approved by Justice Hughes and other members of the Supreme Court. It was approved also by Mrs. William Howard Taft, her son Charles and her daughter Helen.

Would you please see that Chairman Moore views it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Simeon D. Fess.

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer
The Commission of Fine Arts
Washington, D. C.

The model is the work of Bryant Baker, Sculptor, and it had been placed in the Library Committee room of the Senate. Senator Fess had also submitted a photograph of it, which was inspected by the Commission. It was not regarded a good likeness of the late Chief Justice. Later in the afternoon the members of the Commission saw the model in the Senate Library Committee room and their view in regard to the model was confirmed, that it was not a good likeness of the late Chief Justice Taft. Mr. Weinman suggested that Mr. Bryant Baker give further study to the model so as to portray the late Chief Justice Taft as the Commission knew him. It is understood that the bust is ultimately to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Building, and, therefore, the Commission were much concerned as to securing a completed bust that would be suitable for the Supreme Court Chamber. A photograph of the late Chief Justice was inspected, in which he appeared considerably different from the way Bryant Baker has portrayed him.

Attention was called to the fact that Robert Aitken made a bust of the Chief Justice while President of the United States. The Secretary offered

to get a photograph from Mr. Aitken of that bust. Also it was decided to take the matter up with Mr. Cass Gilbert to get his views concerning this project. A report disapproving the model was sent to Senator Fess. (Exhibit L)

20. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT WORLD WAR MEMORIAL: At the request of the Chief Clerk of the Agriculture Department, Mr. R. M. Reese, the Commission inspected the completed tablet of the Agriculture Department World War Memorial that had been set in place in the Administration Building of that Department. It is the work of Mr. John Flanagan, who has devoted about 10 years of time to it, working on it at intervals. He had completed it only a few months ago and brought it with him from Paris. It is cut in Carrara marble and measures approximately 11 by 6 feet. The Commission inspected the tablet in the afternoon and were much pleased with it. The Commission regretted the frame provided for the tablet in an ordinary plain wall of the building and suggested that marble be secured to give it a good setting, this being a matter that could be attended to by the Supervising Architects Office of the Treasury Department. A report was sent to the Agriculture Department World War Memorial Committee. (Exhibit M)

21. PLAN FOR 14TH STREET: Under date of August 13, 1931, Colonel Grant submitted a plan with a letter asking the views of the Commission in regard to a proposition that had been taken up with Major Heath (Exhibit N) involving the exact location of the Extensible Building of the Agriculture Department at B Street south of 14th Street in connection with a proposal to provide traffic facilities, in the development of the Mall. The Commission inspected the plan and expressed the opinion that while the ultimate carrying out of the 14th Street development will probably not take place for several years to come, nevertheless, the exact location of the Extensible Building is affected and

must be determined now. The Commission suggested that Colonel Grant be requested to advise as to whether or not Major Heath had replied to his letter and upon receipt of a copy of such letter the matter will have further attention by the Commission. (Exhibit N-1)

22. SCULPTURAL GROUPS FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Under date of September 14, 1931, the following letter was received from Mr. Kendall, complaining that he had been unsuccessful in persuading Mr. Friedlander to modify his models to conform to those of Mr. Fraser and likewise had not been able to induce Mr. Fraser to change his models to conform strictly to Mr. Friedlander's, although Mr. Fraser had stated at previous meetings that he had done all he could to bring this about by cutting in on the wings and changing the head of Pegasus and that any further attempt in this regard would ruin his models:

Charles Moore, Esq.,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Moore:

I cannot understand the delay that is going on about bringing the masses of the equestrian statues approximately the same on the small scale models before going to great expense of erecting them in staff. I received a letter from Major Gillette about a week ago, asking whether the sculptors were ready with their modified small models, and immediately despatched a copy of his letter to both Friedlander and Fraser. I heard almost immediately from Friedlander, but Fraser pays no attention to my letters at all. Heinman, whom I have just called up, thoroughly believes that this should be done and said he would bring it up at the next meeting, but the thing has been discussed for months already. Why there should be all this delay I cannot comprehend.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Wm. Mitchell Kendall.

Accordingly the Secretary made the necessary arrangements to bring the matter before the Commission at this meeting, which was attended by Mr. Fraser and Mr. Friedlander and Mr. Kendall. The subject was thoroughly discussed with the Commission. Mr. Fraser submitted a number of photographs taken from various views of his models that had been placed at the entrance to Rock Creek Parkway. The Commission after careful consideration concluded that Mr. Fraser's models were entirely satisfactory and approved them. The Commission felt strongly that Mr. Friedlander should give his models further study with a view to making them conform with Mr. Fraser's so far as mass is concerned. Mr. Weinman suggested that the head of the horse be made to turn outward and that Mr. Friedlander use some drapery in the open space between the front and back of the horse in the same way as Mr. Fraser had used a shield. Both Mr. Fraser and Mr. Friedlander said they would devote more study to their models with a view to carrying out the suggestions of the Commission. The Commission urged that the sketch models be brought to completion as soon as possible so that there will be no further delay in the progress of the work. The Commission informed Major Gillette that so far as executing the contract is concerned, the Commission felt the models were sufficiently executed for that purpose. A report was sent to Colonel Grant, Executive Officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission. (Exhibit O)

23. COLUMNS FOR COLUMBIA ISLAND PLAZA: The Commission had before them photographs showing the columns proposed for the Columbia Island Plaza, drawn in place. The question as to whether or not the columns should be erected on the Plaza was one placed before the Commission of Fine Arts by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission for consideration. Mr. Kendall urged the erection of the columns, saying that they had been included in the general plan of development of the Arlington Memorial Bridge from the time the construction

of the Bridge was authorized by Congress.

Major Gillette said that there is strong protest against the erection of the columns since they will interfere with the movement of airplanes in that locality that usually fly very low over Columbia Island in reaching the Washington Airport terminal at the south end of the Highway Bridge. Similarly protest has been made to the erection of the Navy and Marine Memorial, which will be about 30 feet high while the columns will be about 180 feet high. The Secretary stated that it was true that during an inspection of Columbia Island with Mr. Greenleaf and Major Gillette about two months ago a plane flew very low over the island about every 20 minutes. Major Gillette said he admitted that the airport difficulties were not a fine arts problem and this feature is simply brought up for consideration. However, he said there are other very serious objections to the erection of the columns. One is the matter of foundation. The island is built on made land and to reach adequate foundations it would be necessary to go down possibly 70 feet, which would make the construction of the columns very costly and still the safety of them would not be assured. They might be found most any day to have tilted. Another objection to the erection of the columns at this point is that their location here affects the routing of traffic. These columns will be about 30 feet apart and there will be intersecting roadways going west to Arlington, south to Mount Vernon and north to connect with the Lee Highway and Rosslyn. The question of a low motif, such as a sculptural group, was offered as an alternative. The question was discussed and the Commission decided to give the matter further consideration at the next meeting. (Exhibit F)

24. JOSEPH HEWES MEMORIAL, EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA: General Bash submitted a design for a monument for the Joseph Hewes Memorial at Edenton, North Carolina,

concerning which he had submitted a letter as follows:

September 29, 1931.

Honorable Charles Moore,
Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I am enclosing herewith for the records of the Commission, a photostat of the design for the monument to Joseph Hewes, to be erected at Edenton, N. C. You will remember that the Commission inspected it in my office during their visit of the 25th instant. Mr. Swartout expressed himself as satisfied with it, and I understand that the remainder of the Commission concurred. The monument is to cost only $2,500. It is to be erected on the village green in front of the Courthouse with which it is designed to harmonize. The lettering shown on the drawing is schematic only, as the final description has not yet been determined upon. A note from the Commission expressing their formal approval would be appreciated, in order to permit us to proceed with the construction.

The monument was designed by Rogers and Poor, of New York, who were the winners of the competition, and selected as Architects for the monument at Kitty Hawk. You will remember that Mr. Rogers was present at the meeting and was introduced by me to the Commission.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) L. H. Bash,
Brigadier General, Q. M. C.,
Acting The Quartermaster General.

The Commission noted that it was a small monument to be erected in front of the Courthouse at Edenton and that it had been designed by Rogers and Poor, Architects. The Commission approved the design. (Exhibit)

25. PLAN FOR FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: Under date of September 22, 1931, the following letter was received from Mr. James Berrall, submitting plans for an addition to the Freedmen's Hospital Building:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your approval, the plans prepared for a proposed Clinics building addition to the buildings at the Freedmen's Hospital, at Sixth and College Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The elvations of the addition follow the design of the present construction, erected in 1907.

In plan the building will be 88'0" x 40'0", and 34'2" x 12'10". The major part of the basement will be used for storage and access to the present storeroom and freight elevator is provided by an underground passage at northeast corner. Connection to the present clinics in Wing No. 1. is provided by a main corridor in basement through the present emergency operating room. Two new emergency operating rooms are provided in the basement between wings No. 1. and No. 2.

A bridge at second floor affords access to the laboratories in present building.

The materials of construction are select common brick facing, laid in running bond, with brick backing. The water table, window-sills, key blocks, cornice and coping are buff ornamental terracotta. The footings, columns, floor and roof slabs are of reinforced concrete.

Partitions hollow tile and solid plaster.

Walls and ceilings are plastered, except in storeroom and pent house. Floors in corridors, clinics, toilet rooms, etc., are of terrazzo with marble base.

Toilet room partitions and wainscot are marble.

Floors in storerooms and minor rooms will be of cement with cement base. Plaster partitions will have metal base.

Door bucks of pressed steel. Window frames and sash of pressed steel. Doors of wood, flush panels, except hollow metal fire doors.

Main roof will have composition roofing. Pent house will have tin roofing.

One electric elevator is provided from basement to third floor.

Steam heat will be furnished from the central plant, also electric current for lighting and power.

Respectfully,
(Signed) James Berrall, Architect.

The plans were inspected in particular by the architect members of the Commission, who noted that the extension had been designed along lines similar to the existing buildings of the Freedmen's Hospital. The plans were approved and the Secretary of the Interior was informed accordingly. (Exhibit R)

26. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEMORIAL: Mr. Weinman stated that in accordance with arrangements made, an inspection had been made at Mr. Aitken's

studio of the completed model of the American Federation of Labor Memorial. Mr. Weinman submitted a report as follows:

Memorandum for Mr. Caemmerer: September 25, 1931.

This is to inform you that on Tuesday, September 22, Mr. Cross, Mr. Swartwout and myself visited the studio of Mr. Robert Aitken for the purpose of a final inspection of the 3" scale model (working model) for the Memorial to Samuel Gompers for Washington, D. C. The composition and execution of this model have the approval of the members of the Commission with only this regret, that the Committee of the American Federation of Labor have expressed a preference for the seated statue of Mr. Gompers without the whole Committee having seen the sketch model showing a heroic size bust of Mr. Gompers in place of the seated statue. It is the firm belief not only of this Committee, but of every member of the Commission of Fine Arts that aside from the more effective variety of form, the heroic size bust would more ideally express that spirit which animated Samuel Gompers in his life-long efforts in behalf of Labor.

John W. Cross.
Egerton Swartwout.
A. A. Weinman.

The Commission approved the report of Mr. Weinman and the American Federation of Labor was informed accordingly. (Exhibit S)

27. PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR COLUMBIA ISLAND: Major Gillette submitted a preliminary plan for the treatment of Columbia Island. The plan covered the area shown in Mr. Greenleaf's sketch heretofore prepared by him and in general the lay-out proposed by McKim, Mead and White for the development of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the lay-out as indicated in the plan for Greater Arlington that was approved by the War Department a few years ago. The discussion as to the treatment of Columbia Island was general and there will be further consideration at the next meeting of the Commission when the treatment of the columns is to be made the subject special consideration in connection with the development of Columbia Island Plaza.

28. TRIP TO APPOMATTOX: On September 26, 1931, Mr. Moore, Mr. Weinman, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Greenleaf, and Mr. Caemmerer, representing the Commission

of Fine Arts, visited Appomattox, at the request of the War Department, with a view to determining upon a memorial for erection there that had been authorized by Congress by legislation as follows:

An Act To provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War between the States which was brought about by the surrender of the army under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, in the State of Virginia, on April 9, 1865, and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to acquire at the scene of said surrender approximately one acre of land, free of cost to the United States, at the above-named place, fence the parcel of land so acquired or demarcate its limits, and erect a monument thereon.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 3. The land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such tract of land and monument a sum not to exceed $250 per annum.

Approved, June 18, 1930. (46 Stat., p. 777)

Monument, Appomattox Court House, Virginia: For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the work of securing a design and the preparation of plans and estimate of cost for a monument at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, to commemorate the termination of the War between the States, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia," approved June 18, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 777), $2,500: Provided, That the plan and design of such monument shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

The Commission took the Southern Railway to Lynchburg and motored in the morning over to Appomattox 25 miles east and inspected the grounds. In the afternoon the Commission again motored to the site and were in conference with Brigadier General L. H. Bash, Acting Quartermaster General, Hon. St. George

Tucker, House of Representatives, and Governor Pollard of Virginia, and others, concerning the memorial. The Commission regarded the project of great historical importance and their recommendations were embodied in a detailed report to General Bash, in which they recommended as of primary importance the erection of the McLean House where the surrender of General Lee to General Grant took place. (Exhibit T) (A reply concurring in the report of the Commission in general was received from General Bash (Exhibit T-1).

The Commission adjourned to meet November 2 and 3, 1931.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION AND PROCEDURE
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT

No building, any portion of which may come within the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 16, 1930, "An Act to regulate the height exterior design, and construction of private and semi-public builindgs in certain areas of the National Capital," shall be erected, or altered hereafter, except in conformity with the following regulations:

A. Procedure:

1. Under the terms of the Act (copy appended hereto) applications for permits for the erection or alteration of any building falling within the scope of said Act shall be submitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the Commission of Fine Arts for its approval, or recommendations for modification of height, appearance, color and texture to carry out the intent of said Act.

2. Plans:

(a) A complete set of plans, elevations and sections shall be filed, with the application for permit, with the Building Inspector. (Is that his official title?)

(b) After submission of complete drawings to the Commission of Fine Arts as provided in the Act, a conference may be arranged by the owner or his representative with the Commission at one of its called) stated) meetings.

B. Scope:

1. The accompanying map indicates the general boundaries of the area of the District falling within the provisions of this Act.

EXHIBIT A

2. The areas and lots specifically set forth in the Act as falling within its provisions are covered in the following terms: "Any building, any portion of which.....bordering any of said grounds or parks."

C. Definitions:

1. "To front or abut upon": - Facing or with ends or rear contiguous thereto.

2. "Public buildings adjacent thereto": - All public buildings which themselves front or abut upon the grounds of the Capitol, the grounds of the White House, etc., etc.

3. "Abutting upon any street bordering": - Facing or with ends or rear contiguous to any street forming a boundary of the grounds or parks enumerated in the Act.

D. Restrictions and Requirements:

1. No portion of any such building shall occupy public space in any street or avenue for extensions or otherwise, unless such occupation has been specifically authorized by Act of Congress.

2. The main cornice line of every such building, facing a park or parkway included in the provisions of said Act, except a church, shall not exceed in height above the street level the width of its facade fronting on or visible from any point within the boundaries specified in said Act, or in any event 80 feet. No other portion of said building, except pediment or attic wall, shall exceed the height of said cornice unless the portion or portions above said cornice line shall recede from the plane of such facade of said line. No portion of such building, except a church, shall in any case exceed 100 feet in height above the street level.

3. The main cornice line of every building to be erected or altered on a lot or lots abutting on those portions of Pennsylvania Avenue included in said Act or on lots specified in the Act of Congress approved May 16, 1930, regulating the height, exterior design and construction of private and semi-public buildings, shall not exceed in height from the street level three times the width of its facade fronting on or visible from any point within such thoroughfares, or in any event feet between and street, and feet between ; and no other portion of said building, except pediment or attic wall shall exceed the height of said cornice unless the portion or portions above said cornice line shall recede from the plane of such facade of said building at least as far as the said portion or portions extend above said line. No portion of such building, except a church, shall exceed feet. The design of any portion of such building extending above the main cornice line shall be subject to approval in the same manner as the facade of said building.

4. Along Pennsylvania Avenue from Sixth Street to Fifteenth Street private buildings shall have a cornice line of 96 feet above sidewalk grade on Pennsylvania Avenue. The buildings in any block facing Pennsylvania Avenue between the streets named shall be constructed of light colored stone, and in each block the building shall be designed as a unit with a uniform cornice line and a uniform height in the first story.

No building shall occupy any portion of the public street. The Commission of Fine Arts, however, will consider such an arcaded treatment of the North side of Pennsylvania Avenue, or portions thereof, as may be submitted, and such arcades may project for a distance to be determined uniformly for the

Avenue, provided that the face of the building shall be carried above the arcade to a height of 96 feet above the sidewalk grade on Pennsylvania Avenue.

All signs shall be considered as an essential part of the building, subject to regulations under this Act.

5. Private dwellings and their appurtenances coming under the provisions of this Act shall follow the spirit of those provisions in the matter of suitability of design, appearance, color and texture.

C O P Y

October 12, 1931.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, discussed with Mr. Edward H. Bennett, Chairman of the Board of Architectural Consultants of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Louis Simon, a member of that commission, progress plans for the Triangle. The Commission respectfully report:

1. Plan for Constitution Avenue: Mr. Bennett submitted a tree planting plan for Constitution Avenue from the Capitol westward to the Potomac River. This plan was considered by the Commission of Fine Arts jointly with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and was approved. It is based on the continuation of the use of the elm along both sides of Constitution Avenue from the Capitol to the Potomac River.

2. Plaza North of the Department of Commerce Building: Mr. Bennett submitted a general plan for the treatment of this plaza. The idea of maintaining the lines of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury was approved. It is understood that in time a fountain is to be erected on the plaza.

EXHIBIT B

3. Traffic Routing South of Treasury Department and White House: In connection with the plan for the Great Plaza consideration was invited to the traffic south of the Treasury Department and the White House. The Commission regarded this as a matter of first importance. The time has come to make decisions that will be fundamental. The area from the White House to Constitution Avenue was laid out as the President's Park. The question now is, shall the original idea prevail; or shall traffic be encouraged to break up the area?

This Commission believe and urge that the commercial traffic of Pennsylvania Avenue should be carried entirely around the President's Park by way of Pennsylvania Avenue on the north and Constitution Avenue on the south. Pleasure vehicles may be permitted to pass through the area; but its character as a park should be maintained. If this idea shall prevail, the necessary adjustments can be made. For example, trucks should be excluded from the street between the Treasury and the White House. The Treasury and the new State Department should be restored to their places as features of the President's Park.

4. Planting in the Triangle: The Commission considered with Mr. Bennett the general planting scheme, which was brought to the particular attention of Mr. James L. Greenleaf, acting landscape architect member of the Commission. This Commission request that

a scheme for the planting along the entire length of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury be presented, as has been done acceptably with Constitution Avenue.

5. Lamp Posts: The Commission considered the design for a lamp post submitted by Mr. Bennett for the Triangle. A model of the lamp post is to be submitted to the Commission. Certain ones of the lamp posts are to provide also for fire-alarm boxes, police boxes and other utilitarian features, so as not unnecessarily to clutter the streets.

6. Design for Pylons for lighting the Triangle at Principal Entrances: A full sized model is to be made and submitted to the Commission for further consideration.

7. Flagpoles: The Commission considered with Mr. Bennett the design of a flagpole proposed for erection in front of new public buildings in the Triangle. The Commission asked for further study by Mr. Bennett in order better to fit the design to the architecture.

8. Mr. Bennett suggested a treatment in the center of the Post Office Department building along the line of Thirteenth Street. It was suggested that the space be called Franklin Circle in honor of Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster General of the Colonies in 1775.

9. Parking of Cars: In designing the public buildings, space has been provided in the Triangle for official cars only. Such action has had the cordial approval of this Commission. There the

duty of the Government ends. Provision for the parking of the cars of employees is a distinct and separate matter, relating primarily to the good order of the District of Columbia. The prevailing use of the public parks for all-day parking has temporarily destroyed the beauty of Washington. The Commission disapprove the construction of garages under the Ellipse and under the Plaza at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

10. Plan for Independent Offices Building at Apex of Triangle: Mr. Bennett submitted a plan for the Independent Offices Building to be built at the apex of the Triangle, which was informally discussed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

C O P Y

September 28, 1931.

Dear Mr. Berry:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 25, 1931, were pleased to inspect your design for the headquarters building of the Animal Rescue League, to be built at 75 O Street, N. W.

The design considered in itself is a good one, the Commission felt. However, the Commission believe that a stone building of that type is not suited to a location comprising part of a square in a crowded city area. The Commission recommend, as suited to Washington, the Georgian type of brick building. Such a structure would fit the location and would not be out of harmony with the city.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. A. Moore Berry, Architect,
7005 Meadow Lane,
Chevy Chase, Maryland.

EXHIBIT C

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

Dear Lieut. Butler:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, gave consideration to the sketch of part of the pedestal of the Lafayette Monument, showing the proposed carving of the names of the figures on each side of the monument, namely:

West Side

Chevalier du Portail — Comte de Rochambeau

East Side

Comte de Grasse — Comte d'Estaing

The monument was inspected by Mr. Weinman, the sculptor member of the Commission, and by Mr. Cross, architect, and upon their recommendation the Commission suggest that the names be carved (rather than put in bronze letters) and that, due to the width of the monument, the names be placed so as to allow but an inch between them. The Commission believe this will be ample for identification purposes.

The sketch you submitted is herewith returned.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. F. B. Butler,
Assistant Director,
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D

July 22, 1951.

Assistant Director

The Director

Restoration of Portraits at White House.

1. The following is a list of applicants for the portrait restoration work at the White House.

Mr. F. B. Clarke, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Alberta D. Smith 736 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.
McCaughen and Burr 915 Locust Street, St.Louis, Mo.
C. Calusid 814 17th Street, N.W.
Charles B. Jarvis 1005 H Street, N.W.
Buckingham Studios 810 13th Street N.W.

2. In addition there is a Mr. Tolman in the National Museum whose services might be secured for this work, if considered desirable.

F. B. Butler

FBB/lms

EXHIBIT E

July 14, 1911.

Assistant Director

The Director

Restoration of Portraits at White House.

1. The following is a list of applicants for the

Mr. T. B. Clarke, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]

C O P Y

October 8, 1931.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, inspected full sized drawings for the bronze gates, designed by McKim, Mead and White, Architects, for erection at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. The Commission commended the excellence of the design, which accordingly is approved.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT F

C O P Y

October 6, 1931.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, were pleased to inspect at your request by letter of September 18, the design for bronze gates for the main entrance to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, prepared by the Allied Architects, Incorporated, of Washington. The Commission considered the design in conference with representatives of the Allied Architects and made a number of suggestions which will be embodied in a revised design to be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

My dear General Cheatham:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, were pleased to consider with you and Mr. Frederick H. Brooke, architect for the District of Columbia World War Memorial Bandstand, the landscape plan which you submitted for the Memorial. The plan was carefully considered by the Commission in consultation with Mr. James L. Greenleaf, Acting Landscape Architect of the Commission, who offered the following suggestions which the Commission approved:

1. There should be an open space immediately surrounding the Memorial. The trees at the border should be spaced so as not to produce formality. On the axis of 19th Street there is to be an open space fifty feet wide, shaded by elm trees spaced 50' apart.

All underbrush of a promiscuous character and also poor trees should be removed. The big willow trees should be retained for the present, of course, removing the dangerous ones. The Commission favor the use of magnolias, but not a formal row around the memorial.

The trees to be planted should be limited to three or four varieties of the best trees, such as elm, maple, tulip, beach and oak. The Commission feel that the work of preparing the grounds could proceed at once while the Memorial is being completed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Major General B. F. Cheatham, U. S. A. Retired,
2101 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT H

C O P Y

September 28, 1931.

Dear General Moseley:

The Commission of Fine Arts on September 25, 1931, considered the four plaster models for the Badge of Military Merit, made by Mr. John R. Sinnock, submitted with your letter of September 22nd.

Mr. A. A. Weinman, sculptor member of the Commission, recommended the approval of the model in low relief. The Commission concurred in this recommendation. The members expressed confidence that Mr. Sinnock would produce a result highly satisfactory and in keeping with the high significance of the Badge of Merit.

The Commission desire that Mr. Sinnock resubmit the model for both obverse and reverse, in color; and a model at the actual size of the Badge of Military Merit also in color.

The models are herewith returned.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General George Van Horn Moseley,
Acting Chief of Staff,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT I

C O P Y

September 28, 1931.

My dear Mr. Pope:

At the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on September 25, 1931, Dr. Dunning and Dr. Kelly of the American Pharmaceutical Association were present to discuss with the Commission certain problems in relation to their proposed building you have designed, which is to be erected immediately north of the Lincoln Memorial at 23rd Street and Constitution Avenue.

Dr. Dunning stated that estimates for the structure have been secured by your office and that you favor the use of limestone. The Commission would regret the use of limestone for a building at this location very much, since all the available sites (excepting one square that is still unassigned) for building on Constitution Avenue from the Pan American westward to the river have been and are being built of white marble. They form a frame for the Lincoln Memorial. Dr. Dunning said the American Pharmaceutical Association would expend the additional $40,000 needed to erect the building in marble if it is absolutely necessary. The Commission of Fine Arts feel that it is absolutely necessary, and trust you concur.

Dr. Dunning brought up the question of exact location of the building, and the Commission understand that this is contingent on the enactment of legislation for the closing of Upper Water Street through the square. The legislation will be taken up with Congress as soon as Congress convenes in December, and the Commission feel that desired legislation for the erection of the building will be enacted without much delay. When this is done, the facade of the American Pharmaceutical Association building should be built approximately on a line with the Pan American Annex at Eighteenth Street and Constitution Avenue. Before you break ground the Commission of Fine Arts hope to have the opportunity to discuss the matter further with you.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Mr. John Russell Pope, Architect,
542 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

EXHIBIT J

C O P Y

JOHN RUSSELL POPE
542 Fifth Avenue, New York.

September 30th, 1931

Charles Moore, Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
Interior Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your letter of September 28th on the Pharmaceutical Building. It always makes me happy to hear from you.

I have also received a letter from Dr. Dunning on the same subject.

The use of white marble for this building in place of limestone is entirely satisfactory to me. The question of $40,000.00 additional cost is one to be answered by Dr. Dunning.

Regarding the location of this building - this building is smaller in scale and size than the adjoining buildings on Constitution Avenue, and I believe it would be to its advantage to be brought forward to a line approximately on a line with the Pan-American Annex, as it works out, about seventy five feet from Constitution Avenue. I concur with you on this point.

The Archives situation is moving very satisfactorily. I hope to get a glimpse of you on my next visit to Washington.

With my best wishes, I am always

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) John Russell Pope.

EXHIBIT J-1

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

Dear General Bash:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, inspected in your office the full sized model of the sculpture for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, now being erected in the Arlington National Cemetery. The Commission cordially approved the design of the model.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Brigadier General L. H. Bash,
Acting Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K

C O P Y

October 1, 1931.

Dear Senator Fess:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts visited your committee room on September 25, 1931, and saw the model for the proposed bust of Chief Justice Taft. The members of the Commission were not able to approve the model either as a likeness of the man or as a representation of a Chief Justice of the United States.

Knowing that the bust would ultimately find a place in the new United States Supreme Court Building, I sent a photograph of the model to Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect of the Supreme Court Building and from him I have had a reply. He says:

> "Judging only from the photograph, I would say that it does not seem to me to be a good likeness of the late Chief Justice, and I doubt if it would be available for the Supreme Court Building. There certainly must be a better portrait of the late Chief Justice in existence.
>
> "I should like to defer consideration of all such matters until the building is sufficiently advanced so that we could visualize the scale and type of portraits which would be most suitable for placing in the building. Obviously such a bust or memorial should be of the proper size to be in proportion to the location which it is to occupy. If too small, it would look ridiculous, if too large, it would be equally out of place. In short, we must not repeat the mistakes in this building that have been made in the Hall of Statuary in the National Capitol where the statues are of such variable size and material as to lose the dignity and character which such memorials are intended to express."

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Hon. Simeon D. Fess,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT L

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, inspected the completed Agriculture Department World War Memorial panel, designed by Mr. John Flanagan, Sculptor, which has been set in place in the Administration Building of the Agriculture Department Building. The Commission are quite satisfied with the result of Mr. Flanagan's work.

The Commission recommend that colored marble be used as a frame for the tablet. A dull yellow color would be appropriate, such as that of the Minnesota stone. The cararra marble of the tablet is too white in contrast with the immediate surroundings. The sculptor should be consulted about this, with a view to toning the marble.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Committee,
Agriculture Department World War Memorial,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT M

NATIONAL CAPITAL
PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Washington

August 3, 1931.

Mr. Charles Moore,
Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Lower 14th Street.

My dear Mr. Moore:

In response to a request for information from the Treasury Department as to the studies and recommendations of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission concerning treatment of 14th Street south of the Mall, the Commission approved the enclosed letter to Assistant Secretary Heath.

It is submitted herewith for your information and in the hope that the Commission may have your comments and suggestions concerning the enclosed plans and report.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer.

Encls. 3.

EXHIBIT N

C O P Y

October 3, 1931.

My dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, 1931, considered the plan which you submitted with your letter of August 3, for the proposed treatment of 14th Street south of the Mall. The Commission noted the contents of your letter of August 3rd to Assistant Secretary Heath, a copy of which was enclosed.

The Commission felt before giving a formal opinion in regard to the plan it would be desirable to have a copy of Assistant Secretary Heath's reply to you if he has sent it. In general the plan appears to be one that will not be carried out for some years to come, although the Commission recognize the fact that it affects plans for the new Extensible Building of the Department of Agriculture in relation to its site along 14th Street.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT N-1

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Washington

August 3, 1931.

Hon. Ferry K. Heath,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Lower 14th Street.

My dear Mr. Heath:

Replying to your letter of July 18, 1931, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has had under consideration for some time the possibility of continuing a separation of grades on 14th Street, such as is proposed in the Mall area, southward to or including C Street. The congestion on 14th Street opposite the Bureau of Engraving (necessitating diversion of trucks in rush hours) and the opportunity presented by the natural grades suggest lowering 14th Street to pass under B Street South.

If 14th is lowered, however, it would seem desirable, if not essential, to provide for a connection between the two levels of 14th Street and B Street South. A width of 76 feet between curbs has been shown on all studies for 14th Street, but this width plus due allowance for sidewalks does not leave room enough within the present right of way for a connecting road between 14th and B Streets. No space is available for such a road on the west side of 14th Street without interfering with the Bureau of Engraving. The only apparent solution, therefore, is to set back the proposed Extensible Building for the Department of Agriculture about 90 feet from the present east building line of 14th Street.

A possible alternative, which seems to the Commission worthy of detailed study, would be to incorporated the ramp connection between these two street levels within the building. With the data at hand, such a solution would seem possible and would have the advantage of disturbing only one floor level of the proposed building.

Another complication in this problem is presented by the street car tracks now turning from 14th into B Street. If grades are separated at this point, the best solution would appear to be reconstruction of the car tracks on C Street instead of B Street. This change would obviate the difficulties at B Street but would necessitate the widening of C Street which has already been encroached upon by the Extensible Building. Widening C Street to 90 or 120 feet between buildings will

reduce the site of the Central Heating Plant which it is understood you propose for early construction.

A widening of C Street and construction of car tracks there would have two advantages, - first, of providing greater turning radius and capacity for automobiles leaving parking areas in the basement of the Extensible Building, and second, or routing street cars around instead of through the Agriculture group.

Two studies prepared by the staff of the Commission are submitted herewith. The difference between these studies is that on one of them a further grade separation is suggested at C Street to avoid interference with traffic on 14th Street by street cars making a left turn into C Street. Under this scheme the street cars would continue south of B Street on 14th in an open cut and access to the loading platforms would be provided from the Bureau of Engraving under the vehicular traffic on 14th Street.

The grades and building locations under these two plans are virtually the same insofar as the Extensible Building of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, and compliance with these building lines and grades would safeguard the future possibility of improving the traffic situation in the vicinity of the Agriculture group. The Commission also suggests that the building lines and grades shown on these plans would enhance the effect of the proposed buildings by providing an ample setting.

Respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT 3d,

Executive and Disbursing Officer.

Encls. 2.
2 Blue prints file #1.19-7
1.19-8

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 25, 1931, discussed with Mr. Kendall, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Friedlander the proposed sculptural groups for the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the Rock Creek Parkway. The Commission reached these conclusions:

By models and by numerous photographic views of those models adapted to the pedestals now in place Mr. Fraser has proved to the satisfaction of this Commission that he has solved his problems both as to general composition and as to scale in relation to the architecture. The Commission, therefore, approve his two models. The Commission feel that these groups both in conception and in dealing with the technical requirements involved in the use of granite, are now satisfactory.

Mr. Friedlander's groups, as shown by the two photographs submitted by him at the meeting and also by the original bronze model, require further study. The Commission is definitely of the opinion that each group as seen from the front would be greatly improved by turning the heads of the horses outwards instead of inwards. This would also give the groups a more appropriate relation to a bridge-head.

Again, for artistic reasons the very definite gap between the forward part of his composition and the back of the horse should be strengthened by some motive, either by drapery or in some other way appropriate to the composition.

Photographs showing these changes, with the groups mounted on their pedestals, should be submitted at the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, October 30, 1931.

These modifications should be made irrespective of the architectural relationship of the two sets of groups. Changes no less significant have already been made in the Fraser groups at the request of the Commission.

The Commission are confident that the changes herein suggested will accomplish the desired balance in mass as between the two groups.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT O

C O P Y

September 28, 1931.

Dear Kendall:

Your letter of the 26th in regard to the omission of the columns from the Plaza on Columbia Island, has been received and copies of it have been sent to each member of the Commission of Fine Arts. No decision has been reached in regard to this matter but considerations not heretofore apparent have come to the attention of the Commission and have caused serious concern.

Of these is first the necessary use of the Plaza itself to accommodate three streams of traffic--the first into Arlington Cemetery, the second into the Mount Vernon Highway, and the third into the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Great Falls, which will probably cross Analostan Island. The Commission question whether such streams of traffic would not interfere with the effectiveness and significance of the columns as planned.

The second is the question of securing adequate foundations; even by going to bed rock it may not be possible to obtain them. It is a question whether the settling of the island and the tendency to slide into the Potomac would not mitigate against securing adequate foundations. These matters are of such serious concern to the Commission that the members feel that the decision should be postponed pending further discussion.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore.

Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall,
101 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

EXHIBIT P

RECEIVED
FINE ARTS COMMISSION OF THE U.S.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEP 26 1931
NOTED:

Fine Arts Commission
Washington, D.C.

Sept 24 1931

My dear Mr. [illegible] amazed
& [illegible] possibility expressed in the
meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts
yesterday, of the omission of the two
columns on Pennsylvania Avenue.
I [illegible] think it [illegible] important
[illegible] having been before the Com-
mission for [illegible] three years and
[illegible] turned to the extent of authorizing
[illegible] to make models of the Capitol
and Lincoln Memorial that models
of the parts adjoining the base for
the purpose of a competition for
the proposed sculpture in the
[illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue
[illegible] the Government allowance
[illegible] for these models [illegible]

I the competing sculptors have adopted
the subject suggested by the Com-
mission for "the Trinity of the Latin".
Enclose a cut of the kind of decoration
I had in mind. There is a celebrated
temple at Ephesus. Imagine what
wonderful chance for production
Two tablets for sculptors in a fine
Roman temple is any time
century. The Mistake should
not be by Misleading. Here are no
special perspective instructions.
The figures, to handle, appearing to be
in the same plane. I enclose photo-
drawing and also, small photograph
taken from the Washington Park where
the Water Colors is clearly shown.
Please hand the points of this letter
to the Commission
Consider this question most seriously
before giving final instructions
decoration features

Wm Mitchell Kendall

C O P Y

September 29, 1931.

Dear General Bash:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 25, inspected the sketch which you submitted for a monument to Joseph Hewes at Edenton, North Carolina. The Commission regarded the design satisfactory and approved it.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Brigadier General L. H. Bash,
Acting Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT Q

C O P Y

September 28, 1931.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 25, 1931, inspected the plans prepared by Mr. James Berrall, Architect, 615 Colorado Building, for a proposed Clinics building addition to the buildings at the Freedmen's Hospital, at Sixth and College Streets, N. W., of this city. The Commission approve the plans.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT R

C O P Y

September 30, 1931.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts made another inspection of the model for the Samuel Gompers and American Federation of Labor Memorial at the studio of Mr. Robert Aitken, Sculptor. At this time they had the revised model of the bust of Mr. Gompers to compare with the seated figure. The Commission feel that it would be a grave mistake to insist on the full figure. They request that your Committee make another examination of the two projects, before a final decision shall be made by this Commission. The question is a serious one affecting as it does the art of the City of Washington and the relation of the Federation of Labor thereto. The question is between something absolutely good and appropriate and something not quite satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT S

C O P Y

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
Washington

October 6, 1931.

Dear General Bash:

At your request the members of the Commission of Fine Arts were much pleased to inspect with you, Congressman St. George Tucker, Governor Pollard of Virginia, and others, the grounds at Appomattox, on Saturday, September 26, 1931. The Commission respectfully report:

It is now more than 66 years since the Civil War virtually ended by the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee to the Union Army under General Grant. The actual surrender took place at the little Virginia village of Appomattox. The conditions were arranged in the most important house in the village, known as the McLean House. As time went on the old village of Appomattox disappeared; its old courthouse was destroyed, and a new town and courthouse were built at new Appomattox, approximately three miles away on the railroad. The old town has become dilapidated, but it is on the important highway from Lynchburg to Richmond.

The historical importance of the McLean House was recognized forty years ago when the building was purchased by a speculator, who proposed to take it down and set it up in Washington. The building

EXHIBIT T

was taken down but was not set up in Washington. Meanwhile complete plans were made of the house and another group of speculators built a copy of it for the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. The great interest taken in the house even at that time proved the attraction the building had for the public.

It seems to the Commission of Fine Arts that the rebuilding of the McLean House according to the extant plans should be the foundation of the memorial at Appomattox. If this is not done speculators certainly will seize the opportunity to reproduce the house; it will be exhibited under private control and will become the most important feature of Appomattox.

The Commission feel that it will be a mistake to erect at Appomattox a Government monument such as those at Jamestown and at Yorktown, both of which are obsolete architecturally and lack interest to the public.

The Commission believe further that the old inn which has been purchased for restoration by a patriotic lady living in the vicinity, the old jail and such other buildings as have historical interest should be preserved. The lines of the opposing armies should be outlined and the points of interest (such as the point where General Gordon and General Fitzhugh Lee broke through the Federal cavalry lines and came up against the infantry) should be marked. Also the place where General Lee rested before the surrender,

and other sites of like character. The object is to give to the visitor a correct idea of the situation on the 9th day of April 1865. Both the historic and the sentimental interest in Appomattox is keen; and such interest should be stimulated and satisfied.

The Commission feel that there may well be some work of sculpture; but if so, it should have an adequate and proper landscape setting, and should not be merely an incident on a great thoroughfare, where people pass hastily in motors and pay small attention to the subject.

The Commission will advise further as to this upon receiving a reply that the general plan of development herein outlined has been agreed to by the War Department.

The work now being done by the War Department in the Wilderness and at Fredericksburg in order to acquaint the American people with the scenes of many of the bloodiest battles in history indicates the line along which the Commission believe that the Appomattox scene should be developed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Brigadier General L. H. Bash,
Acting Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Quartermaster General
Washington

October 7, 1931.

In reply refer to QM 619.3 C-C (Appomattox)

Honorable Charles Moore,
Chairman, The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

Permit us to thank you for your letter of October 6th, in which you so clearly set forth the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission of Fine Arts for a comprehensive plan of treatment at Appomattox. I think that both the Commission and the War Department are in agreement as to the ideal method of handling the matter, but we feel bound by certain limitations imposed by the wording of the Act of Congress, as well as the desires of the local community that were responsible for securing the authorization and the appropriation under which we are at present acting. It seems that the recommendations of the Commission may be properly analyzed under the following heads.

(a) Acquisition by the Government of sufficient land to establish a National Park Memorial which shall include the McLean House, the site of the old Courthouse, as well as ground occupied by both armies just prior to the surrender.

(b) The rebuilding and restoration of the McLean House itself.

(c) The restoration of other surrounding buildings of the period.

All of the above would, of course, include the proper landscaping, erection of markers, and provision for maintenance.

With regard to (a), no action can be initiated by the War Department under present policies. If any sort of park is to be acquired, Congressional action is necessary, and it must be started in Congress itself. This whole matter was explained in detail to Governor Pollard and others at our recent meeting, and I think you will find that the matter is in good hands and will progress satisfactorily at the proper time. The Virginians concerned desire the plan kept confidential for the present.

EXHIBIT T-1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Quartermaster General
Washington

October 7, 1931.

In reply refer to QM 619.3 C-0 (Appomattox)

Honorable Charles Moore,
Chairman, The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

Permit us to thank you for your letter of October 6th, in which you so clearly set forth the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission of Fine Arts for a comprehensive plan of treatment at Appomattox. I think that both the Commission and the War Department are in agreement as to the ideal method of handling the matter, but we feel bound by certain limitations imposed by the working of the Act of Congress, as well as the desires of the local community that were responsible for securing the authorization and the appropriation under which we are at present acting. It seems that the recommendations of the Commission may be properly analyzed under the following heads.

(a) Acquisition by the Government of sufficient land to establish a National Park Memorial which shall include the Mclean House, the site of the old Courthouse, as well as ground occupied by both armies just prior to the surrender.

(b) The rebuilding and restoration of the Mclean House itself.

(c) The restoration of other surrounding buildings of the period.

All of the above would, of course, include the proper landscaping, erection of markers, and provision for maintenance.

With regard to (a), no action can be initiated by the War Department under present policies. If any part of park is to be acquired, Congressional action is necessary, and it must be started in Congress itself. This whole matter was explained in detail to Governor Colgate and others at our recent meeting, and I think you will find that the matter is in good hands and will progress satisfactorily at the proper time. The Virginians concerned desire the plan kept confidential for the present.

With regard to (b), this cannot be done under our present appropriation if for no other reason because the Government cannot obtain title to the land upon which the house was situated. We could probably get additional legislation permitting us to condemn the land and rebuild the house, but this would not only entail considerable delay, but would not be in accordance with the wishes of the local people who desire a monument.

With regard to (c), I think we may be assured that the old tavern will be restored from private funds. It will thus be available and suitable for inclusion in the final scheme when and if the Government establishes a park.

We have carefully and sympathetically noted the Commission's expression of opinion that it will be a mistake to erect a monument such as the one at Jamestown or the one at Yorktown. This office agrees that there is nothing particularly original or significant in the idea of a monument, but, on the other hand, money was appropriated by Congress for the purpose of building a monument and that is what the local people desire. A monument can be so designed as to be in good taste and its erection will not prejudice the accomplishment of the comprehensive plans you have suggested. This conclusion was not arrived at until after a great deal of thought and study for which reason it is hoped that you and the Commission will be able to find yourself in agreement with the War Department in the matter. As it is desirable to be able to report progress when Congress meets in December, we also feel that plans for the monument should be started without further delay.

It is noted in one of the concluding paragraphs of your letter you indicate that the Commission may elaborate its ideas with the idea of submitting further suggestions in the future. Permit me to say that the suggestions will be of the greatest value in determining the action that will eventually be taken.

For The Quartermaster General:

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. H. Bash,
Brigadier General, Q. M. C.,
Assistant.

EXHIBIT T-1

With regard to (b), this cannot be done under our present appropriation if for no other reason because the Government cannot obtain title to the land upon which the house was situated. We could probably get additional legislation permitting us to condemn the land and rebuild the house, but this would not only entail considerable delay, but would not be in accordance with the wishes of the local people who desire a monument.

With regard to (c), I think we may be assured that the old tavern will be restored from private funds. It will thus be available and suitable for inclusion in the final scheme when and if the Government establishes a park.

We have carefully and sympathetically noted the Commission's expression of opinion that it will be a mistake to erect a monument such as the one at Jamestown or the one at Yorktown. This differs agrees that there is nothing particularly original or significant in the idea of a monument, but, on the other hand, money was appropriated by Congress for the purpose of building a monument and that is what the local people desire. A monument can be so designed as to be in good taste and its erection will not prejudice the accomplishment of the comprehensive plans you have suggested. This conclusion was not arrived at until after a great deal of thought and study for which reason it is hoped that you and the Commission will be able to find yourself in agreement with the War Department in the matter. As it is desirable to be able to report progress when Congress meets in December, we also feel that plans for the monument should be started without further delay.

It is noted in one of the concluding paragraphs of your letter you indicate that the Commission may elaborate its ideas with the idea of submitting further suggestions in the future. Permit me to say that the suggestions will be of the greatest value in determining the action that will eventually be taken.

For The Quartermaster General:

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. H. Bash,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant.

EXHIBIT T-1